The Pyongyang Times

No. 21 (56) THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Secretary of DPRK Football Association Proposes North–South Friendship Match

Choi Dong Ho, Secretary of the Football Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called in an article of May 18 **Rodong Sinmun** for a friendship match between North and South Korean footballers before the Eighth World Cup Finals to be held in London in July.

In his article he suggested:

FIRST, That North and South Korean football teams might have a match in Pyongyang, to begin with, on May 29, or on any other suitable date, and the second game in Seoul by common consent.

If the South Korean eleven come here, the DPRK Government will provide all conditions necessary for the game.

SECOND, That if this is unfeasible, a friendship contest might be held in Panmunjom around the end of May or the beginning of June. In this case, we will provide the playground and bear expenses for the contest.

THIRD, That it would be really fine if we could pave the way, availing ourselves of this opportunity, for annual North-South football games, like the spring and autumn "Seoul-Pyongyang football matches" in the past although our land is divided today.

It is necessary to have correspondence, exchange information and periodicals published in the North and South, for the development of sports and physical culture of our country including football.

Thoughts are crowded on my mind as I think of the fact that our team is going to compete for the London cup representing the Asian region, he said, and went on: It is a great pity that we cannot form a combined team of North and South footballers owing to the territorial division of our country.

We are informed that the South Korean football team took part in the preliminaries for the sixth and seventh world football championships and we suppose there are good players in the South Korean team.

North and South Korean sportsmen have had a few opportunities to meet, have games and associate with each other in foreign lands in speed skating, taote tennis and volleyball. In the field of football, however, one of the most popular sports games of the Korean people, there was only one friendship game in Seoul after the liberation in 1945, and the footballers in the North and South have not even met since then.

The enthusiastic welcome and keen interest shown by the people in the 1946 game are still vivid in my mind. Tickets were sold out already three days before the game and on the day of the game the Seoul Stadium was packed to overflowing.

It would be fine if veteran and young footballers in the North and South can have a match and swap experiences prior to our departure for London with the honour of the country on our shoulders.

The Secretary of the football association evinced his confidence that the football circles in South Korea with national conscience will affirmatively respond to our proposal and will strive to realise it.

Korean Women's Union Delegation Leaves for Vietnam

A delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union left here on May 16 by air to visit the Vietnam Democratic Republic at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union.

The Delegation is led by Ryang Chang Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union.

SOUTH VIETNAM PUBLIC LEADERS APPEAL TO SOUTH KOREANS

According to a dispatch of the Vietnam News Agency in Hanoi, Chairman of the South Vietnam Liberation Youth Union Tran Bach Dang sent a letter to the youth and students in South Korea. In his letter he denounced the criminal scheme of Pak Jung Hi and his clique to send more puppet troops to South Vietnam on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists.

The letter enumerates the atrocities committed by South Korean puppet troops against civilians in South Vietnam on the order of the U.S. aggressors.

It appealed to the youth and students of South Korea to fight together with their patriotic people for checking the dispatch of puppet troops to South Vietnam.

Similar letters were sent to South Korean workers and women respectively by Chairman of the South Vietnam Trade Unions Federation for Liberation and Chairman of the South Vietnam Women's Federation for Liberation.

(KCNA)

Greetings to Palestinian Nat'l Council

Choi Won Taek, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent on May 19 a message of greetings to the third session of the National Council of Palestine.

Extending warmest greetings to the session and its entire delegates the message said:

The Korean people express full support to and firm solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle against the aggressive machinations of the U.S imperialists and the Israeli Zionists and for the liberation of their country.

The message evinced the conviction that the session would be greatly conducive to the struggle of the Palestinian people against the imperialists and for the liberation and independence of the country.

TELEGRAM

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a joint message from **Antonin Novotny**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and **Jozef Lenart**, Premier of the Government of the CSR, in reply to their message of congratulations sent on the 21st anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation.

Cambodian Papers

S. Korea Breathes Through U.S. Lungs

Recently press and news organizations of Cambodia scathingly denounce the U.S. puppets in South Korea for their slander.

The Cambodian paper **La Depeche du Cambodge** wrote on May 19 in its editorial under the heading "South Korea is U.S. Stooge": The South Korean troops, dispatched to serve as cannon-fodder in a bloody conflict at the request of U.S. imperialism, are acting most atrociously in South Vietnam. South Korean soldiers are engaged in arbitrary murder, plunder, rape and massacre. Seoul, the capital of South Korea, breathes through American lungs. Its foreign policy is a complete reproduction of Washington's.

Another Cambodian paper **Sochivat Hel** wrote last May 19 under the title "Absurd Remark of South Korean Puppets": The puppets in South Korea, not content with suppressing their own people, are now slandering Cambodia to prove their added loyalty to American imperialism. Pak

(Continued on Page 7)

Korean footballers: Will this tactics work? This is to be proved in London in July Photo by Kim Gwang Sa

Day of Africa's Liberation

The African people are registering one victory after another in their struggle to expel the old and new colonialists and completely liberate the whole Continent.

Today 37 countries in Africa are making a vigorous advance to prosperity after gaining independence and liberation.

Algeria, the Congo (B), Guinea, Mali, Tanzania, the United Arab Republic and other independent countries in this area are confidently marching along the road of self-reliance, defending national independence.

The brilliant achievements scored by the peoples of these countries in their unflinching struggle to build a new life give a great inspiration to the peoples who are waging a bloody struggle for national independence and liberation.

The peoples of the Congo (L), Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, arms in hand, are courageously fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for the liberation of their countries.

Zimbabwe, South Africa, Basutoland and other dependent nations are keeping up their struggle to restore freedom, defying the barbarous suppression by the imperialists.

The great changes that have taken place in Africa in recent years are a telling blow to the imperialists and colonialists.

The U.S.-led imperialists and old and new colonialists have sought to live permanently on the fat of this Continent. To stave off the total collapse of their colonial system in this region, they are now resorting to outrageous and cunning methods — open armed intervention, all manner of subversive activities, intrigues, military coups, assassinations, etc.

Africa of today, however, is no longer a "dark continent" of yesterday when foreign marauders had overridden it, but it is a "continent of dawn" and a "continent of struggle."

The African people clearly see the true colours of the U.S.-headed colonialists and keep a sharp vigilance against their subversions and intrigues.

Whatever means and methods they may resort to, however, the imperialists and colonialists will neither arrest the onward march of the African people who see the earnest of their victory in their firm unity and dauntless struggle, nor prevent the advent of the day of complete liberation of the African Continent.

On the occasion of the "Day of Africa's Liberation" the Korean people express best wishes to and militant solidarity with the fighting people in Africa.

War Preparations in S. Korea

Preparations for another war are now being stepped up in South Korea.

Some time ago U.S. puppets in South Korea were instructed by their masters to form several more combat divisions. For this they plan to re-enlist the demobbed and draft recruits.

And the U.S. aggressors continue to introduce into South Korea quantities of new-type weapons and various other combat materials in open violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement which strictly prohibits the introduction into Korea of reinforcing weapons.

The build-up is assuming large proportions: military airfields have been expanded, nuclear submarine bases set up and armories newly built. F-5-A fighter-bomber groups equipped with guided missiles and "Nike-Hercules" guided missile units have been or are being hurriedly set up. Military exercises are being conducted on the plea of "completing preparations for action."

These moves show that they are hatching a new intrigue against the Korean and other Asian peoples and transforming South Korea thoroughly into a hotbed of another war. They also demonstrate that the U.S. imperialists are planning to launch another armed invasion into North Korea.

Today the U.S. imperialists are facing the total bankruptcy of their colonial policy in South Korea and sustaining serious military reverses in the South Vietnam war they themselves ignited. In view of this situation, they are clinging to a policy of reckless military adventure in order to seek a way out.

Their arms reinforcement and military provocations in South Korea are part and extension of this policy of aggression and war.

This is intended to shore up their tottering colonial rule in South Korea, enhance its role as a springboard for aggression in the Continent and get a tighter hold of South Korea as a major supply base of armed forces and an intermediary logistical base of military goods for the Vietnam war.

Recently the puppet authorities and U.S. occupation army in South Korea decided to dispatch air force, "peace corps," artillery units and even manpower to work on the construction sites of military set-ups in South Vietnam.

This serves to show that South Korea is being further reduced to a strategic base for the extension of the Vietnam war.

Attention must specially be called to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are working in real earnest to draw even Japanese militarists and other Asian satellites into their criminal designs.

The recent frequent trips of officials of the White House and the Pentagon to the Far East and Southeast Asia, mutual visits of U.S. puppets, the "Ministerial Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions" scheduled for mid-June in Seoul and the projected subsequent visits to Seoul of U.S. State Secretary Rusk and Japanese Prime Minister Sato—all this is directly related to the U.S. scheme.

Pak Jung Hi, a faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism, in active pursuance of his master's war policy, is rendering all possible help to the Americans in furthering their criminal designs, thus behaving as their accomplice.

In the interests of U.S. imperialism, Pak Jung Hi and his clique are enlisting more and more people into the puppet army, expanding military installations, enlarging police machinery extensively, ruthlessly suppressing the labour movement, abetting terrorist outrages against pressmen and marshalling one million reservists. To sum up, they are working hard to fascistize the socio-political life in South Korea and place it fully in a "state of wartime mobilization."

But none of these aims will be achieved. Today the revolutionary forces of our people have grown incomparably stronger than at the time when the U.S. imperialists had unleashed the war in Korea. We will never tolerate any provocation of the enemy against us.

The criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism to turn South Korea into a hotbed of another war constitutes another danger to the situation in the Far East and Asia.

It is a challenge not only to the Korean people but to the peoples of the other socialist countries in Asia and other peoples there who are fighting for national independence and liberation. It also constitutes a provocative act of endangering their just cause.

To frustrate the criminal designs of the U.S. aggressors is a common fighting task of all peoples including the Korean people who cherish peace and security in Asia.

We are convinced that all the honest-minded people in Asia and the rest of the world who treasure national independence and freedom and love peace will extend active support to our just struggle against the U.S. scheme for aggression and another war.

GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTORS AT WORK

The rapidly developing national economy needs more minerals. The geological prospectors go to deep mountains to hunt for mineral resources

BIGGER FUNDS TO INDUSTRIES

Reinforcement, expansion and construction projects are making headway in different fields of the national economy to strengthen the independent economic foundations of the country.

This year the state has disbursed 84.7 per cent of its capital construction fund to the construction of production establishments. The greater part of it will be used in pushing mining and electric industries ahead of other domains, developing chemical industry and assisting the rural economy.

In power industry many medium and small power stations will be built, priority being given to building large hydroelectric and thermal power plants. The fund alloted to this domain amounts to 82 million *won*.

Last year witnessed the commissioning of a generating capacity of 200,000 kw at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the completion of transmission line between Wunbong and Kanggye and the construction of many medium and small power stations. When operating at full capacity, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant will be producing an average of 500,000 kw of electricity per year.

In mining industry the geological survey will be stepped up, pit construction for new cutting faces be carried on at the existing coal and ore mines and conveyance facilities and ore-dressing equipment be expanded. The state has earmarked 202 million won to this field.

Efforts are directed to the exploitation of the medium and small ore and coal mines and to the consolidation of their material and technical foundations.

Coal and iron output markedly grew last year with the extensive pit construction and the development of over 130 medium and small ore and coal mines.

The fuel and ore mining bases have been further fortified through the pit construction at the Aoji, Ryongdong and other collieries and the building of the dressing centres of the Kumdok and Kyongwo Mines and chute No. 2 of the Musan Mine.

Further reinforcement of the existing iron and steel works and smelteries and the expansion of their production capacities are a major task. The Hwanghae and Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works and Songjin and Kangson Steel Plant will be further reinforced this year to increase steel output and expand the standards and assortments of rolled steel.

Last year open hearth No. 6 and the thin plate shop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works went into operation and the reconstruction and expansion project of furnace No. 2 of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works was carried out.

Chemical industry will be further developed for the extensive chemicalization of the national economy including the rural economy. Chemical fertilizer output will grow with the expansion of fertilizer factories and the construction of a urea factory.

In machine-building industry emphasis is laid on rearranging and reinforcing the existing machine plants and setting up new medium and small factories. The machine-building industry will supply a large number of tractors and lorries and quantities of machines and accessories to the countryside for the mechanization of the rural economy, and turn out over 6,000 chemical items of equipment and spare parts including those for fertilizer factories.

Last year the machine-building industry supplied 114,000 machines and equipment to different fields of the national economy such as mining, metal, chemical and electric industries and agriculture. The machine-makers introduced last year 2.5 times as many technical innovation proposals as in 1964 into production and turned out 429 kinds of new products.

Light industry is confronted with the task of meeting the increasing demand of the working people for consumer goods and raising their quality.

This year 13 per cent of the investment in industrial construction will go to light industry.

The output of consumer goods increased last year by 14 per cent as against the previous year.

Motive and Aim

Seoul Regime's "Positive Diplomacy Toward Neutral Nations"

The Seoul "government" plans to send a "good-will mission" led by a man of ministerial level to Africa and Central and South Americas in July, says a report from South Korea, in parallel with this, it will invite prominent figures of Asian and African countries to Seoul to exert a favourable influence upon them.

(1)

This planned diplomatic move allegedly for "positive diplomacy toward neutral nations" is, they say, aimed at softening up the neutral nations' opposition to the Seoul regime for its troop dispatch to South Vietnam, persuading them into establishing friendly relations with South Korea and then winning their support at the 21st U.N. General Assembly.

What can be readily seen here, in the first place, is that Pak Jung Hi and his clique themselves admit the condemnation and rejection they earn from many Asian and African countries by revealing themselves as errand boys of U.S. aggressive policy designed to put down the national-liberation movements, by their service given in the form of most active involvement in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Another point is that the projected move is also motivated by the anxiety of Washington and Seoul about the increasing difficulty in securing support at the U.N. for America's occupation of South Korea. At the U.N., there has been a steady decrease in the votes for the stereotyped resolution on the Korean question tabled by the United States. The figure at the previous U.N. General Assembly went down as far as 52 per cent of the total votes. Participation of the Asian and African nations did not support the resolution advanced by America. Some ten of them are nations that have recognized South Korea.

The Seoul regime's "positive diplomacy toward neutral nations" is prompted by the wish to meet this situation, in other words, to get out of its ever increasing isolation on the world scene, alleviate the tone of world public opinion against U.S. occupation of South Korea and, especially, quiet down the denunciation by the neutral nations in Asia and Africa. This is, however, only one of many factors.

There is another factor of bigger weight in this problem. That is the ever mounting opposition of the South Korean people to Pak Jung Hi and his clique who, as the cheapest stooges of the U.S. in its Asian aggression, toe the U.S. line unconditionally and stop at nothing when it comes to traitorous acts.

Unilateral and absolute dependence on the United States and its sequence — support only of the United States — this has been the guide line for America's puppets in South Korea over the past 20 years. The Pak Jung Hi clique have proved themselves to be most zealous in abiding by this line. The people in South Korea know full well what such a kowtowing has brought and is bringing about.

Take, for instance, the issue of the country's unification which the entire people of South Korea aspire after impatiently.

The United States and its South Korean puppets have over the past 20 years called for "unification through U.N.-supervised elections" as the only, peremptory solution for the Korean question.

But life itself has conclusively proved that such a solution, far from being helpful to accomplishing unification, will not bring about anything conducive to facilitating unification and that it is in essence designed for permanent division of the nation.

The people in South Korea have come to the realization through their own experiences that dependence on America alone can get nowhere. Furthermore, they have seen that the international developments over the past 20 years and the tempestuous situation today have been unfavourable to the U.S. imperialists who are rejected and denounced in different parts of the world, in countries with different social systems, and by people of broad strata. They have seen that the great majority of Asian and African countries to whom they feel akin because of their similar conditions and history are rejecting U.S. imperialism and that these countries, free from dependence and servitude to America, are confidently taking the path of development.

All this has led the people in South Korea to come out more determinedly against the U.S. occupationists and their minions. This has now become an irresistible trend which can by no means be stemmed by mere act of terrorism and rabid repression.

Such developments compelled both the masters in Washington and servants in Seoul to make a certain deceptive move. Hence the so-called "multilateral diplomacy" and "positive diplomacy toward neutral nations."

What, then, is the essence of these catchwords?

(2)

To put it in a nutshell, Pak Jung Hi and his kind, by advocating the "positive diplomacy toward neutral nations," intend, internally, to pull the wool over the eyes of the people and create certain illusions among them so as to allay their opposition, and externally, to allure neutral nations in Asia and Africa by means of diplomatic maneuvers so as to induce them to support their policy of subservience to the United States and, then, the U.S. policy of aggression.

The Pak clique's "positive diplomacy toward neutral nations" is, in the final analysis, aimed at peddling America's policy of aggression in Korea and her aggressive policies in all their manifestations directed against Asian and African countries which are up in national-liberation struggle under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

It is nobody's secret that the Pak Jung Hi group is playing a dirty role in the aggressive war the American imperialists are waging against the Vietnamese people who have risen up for the country's independence and reunification.

The planned "good-will mission" to Africa will certainly not be carrying a message of Pak Jung Hi declaring that he will give up his dirty role in the American aggression. Pak Jung Hi himself openly says that the dispatch of the mission is intended to obtain understanding and approval of his regime's disgraceful role through diplomatic wiles and with fair words.

Pak said he would send a "good-will mission" to Africa in July. He also made it plain that just in July he would dispatch an army division to South Vietnam to boost the strength of "ROK" troops offered as U.S. cannon fodder to more than 60,000 men.

This traitor, with such criminal records and being ready with this sort of "gift," is planning to send a "good-will mission" to neutral countries in Africa.

This cannot be passed as a sort of cynicism. Lurking behind is the brazen-faceedness inherent in U.S. imperialism and its hangers-on and their uncontrollable mood of mockery of and contempt for neutral countries.

In announcing the projected dispatch of the "mission," Pak Jung Hi and his clique stated that a "favourable situation" has been created for their operation as a result of the military coups and other events that have recently taken place one after another in Africa and that precedence would be given to "wavering countries there."

This reveals that the "diplomatic activities" of the Pak Jung Hi clique keep in step with the subversions and intrigues the U.S.-led imperialists are carrying on more craftily of late against Asian and African countries.

In Asia and Africa today there are many countries called neutral states. And it is well known that these countries, without exception, were born of the long-drawn arduous struggle, by throwing off the yoke of imperialist forces.

It constitutes the vital conditions for their existence and the inalienable supreme principle of their action, the guarantee of their progress, that they uphold the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and defend national independence and the road of independent development.

It is widely known that the high prestige and great role of these countries in the current international affairs, too, are the fruition of their efforts to defend and carry through that supreme principle.

In the light of these facts, it is evident that the puppet regime, the Pak Jung Hi gang in Seoul, is a heterogeneous being which is incompatible with the intrinsic nature and aspiration of these neutral nations.

The puppet regime in South Korea has its origin in U.S. occupation of that area and its raison d'etre is its submission to and service for U.S. imperialism in all spheres of politics, military affairs, diplomacy, economy and culture.

Putting aside all these essential distinctions, the Pak Jung Hi and his clique are making a vain attempt to put the neutral nations in the same category with South Korea through diplomatic action.

What an arrant nonsense and impudence!

As a matter of fact, Pak Jung Hi and his clique can in no way propose to do such a thing by themselves.

It is their master, the United States, who has prompted them to such an action.

(3)

The Seoul regime has now embassies and consulates in several African countries.

In reality, they are branches of the U.S. embassies, or rather U.S. intelligence outposts, maintained with part of the intelligence expenses of the U.S. embassies in those countries.

This has gone beyond the last limits of secret and has often been a subject of discussion in diverse circles in U.S. as well as South Korean publications.

The real attitude of Pak Jung Hi and his clique toward the African people who, having cast off the imperialist yoke, have started a new life, is little different from that of the American racialists!

In February last year the U.S. puppets in Seoul sent a "good-will mission" to Africa. Han Tae Yon, a member of the "mission" which toured East Africa, delivered a lecture on his trip to Africa, which was aired over the official Radio Seoul in South Korea. Han is a member of the Central Executive Committee of Pak Jung Hi's ruling party and a national assemblyman. He slandered Africa in his lecture: "Being a black society originally, Africa has no clear distinctions in its politics, economy and culture. "Niggers are so forgetful they cannot do figure-work and are not for business. Africans have neither culture, nor arts, nor history.

"We've found in African diplomacy that unbridled corruption prevails and that if we want to meet a foreign minister, we must grease the palm of the chief of protocol of his ministry and those under him. The most effective tube is a transistor radio."

He concluded: "During our recent tour, we felt that the United States, after all, is our head house. Having no money ourselves, we have no alternative but to conduct our African diplomacy for the United States with the handouts of Uncle Sam."

"Diplomacy conducted for the United States with its handouts" is the sequel of "positive diplomacy" of Pak Jung Hi and his clique toward neutral countries.

Pak Jung Hi, like his masters, misunderstands the objects of his diplomacy.

But Africa has clearly seen the true colours of Pak Jung Hi and his patrons. Pak Jung Hi and his bosses have made miscalculations.

Their miscalculations will bring well-deserved consequences to them.

Li Hyon Ik

Another Battlefield In S. Vietnam

In Da Nang, a strategic point of South Vietnam, fighting is going on day after day between the first army corps units and citizens on the one hand and Cao Ky army units on the other.

This undoubtedly means a new phase has been brought in the course of the Vietnam war.

Washington continues to express officially or unofficially its "astonishment" and "regret" over such developments.

It is generally agreed that the judgements and statements made by such influential U.S. officials as Johnson, McNamara, Rusk, Taylor and Lodge on the present aspects and future prospects of the Vietnam situation are unreliable.

The developments in South Vietnam at the present moment, however, are too impressive.

It seems to have become clear to all that there is no necessity for proving the fact that the South Vietnam situation develops against Washington's intention and hope and such a state of affairs becomes more critical with each passing day and that no one can deny this.

The "steps" the Johnson Administration has taken in face of this situation certainly merit examination.

The clue to this is provided by the "decision on the Vietnam action" made public after the some ten-day-long meeting of the National Security Council Johnson and his colleagues had along with Henry Cabot Lodge.

The core of the "decision" is to exercise U.S. influence on three fronts, that is, to stop "aggression," "end the difficult situation in South Vietnam" and "promote return to constitutional government."

In other words, the "decision" is designed for further escalation of the war and more open and direct interference of the American forces in the internal affairs of South Vietnam in all spheres of politics and economy. In fact the attempt at armed suppression of the forces opposing Cao Ky in the Da Nang military conflict was made with the consent and support of Washington. Nevertheless, the United States pretends to have nothing to do with the suppression, because Lodge and Westmoreland were absent from Saigon at the time. But it is universally known that as a time-worn trick Washington has resorted to too often, this pretension only makes Washington the object of a bitter smile.

In short, Johnson is glibly talking about "return to constitutional government," while, in actions, he is working desperately to keep the people of South Vietnam under the military fascist regime represented by Cao Ky. Moreover, Washington is stirring frantically to bring in more reinforcements so as to boost the morale of Cao Ky and his clique.

The result is continuation of the policy of war escalation under as difficult conditions as before, nay, under more difficult conditions.

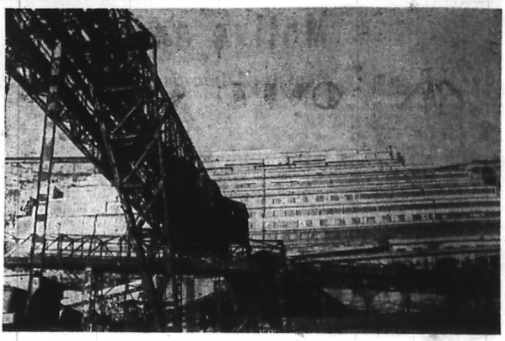
But the question is that this policy will no longer help the United States settle the aggravating political crisis and the disastrous war situation in South Vietnam where it suffers one defeat after another.

The current situation in South Vietnam is evidence of this.

Choi Si Hwan

Cartoon by Byon Yong Guk

MUSAN MINE



Ore dressing plant of Musan Mine

Blasting

WHEN we got to the top of the hill by funicular railway, we were greeted by a string of thunderous blasting that shook the hill. Dust went up piercing through a thin layer of morning mist wrapping the hilltop.

"How much have you blasted?" I accosted Kim Jae Su, chief of the blasting workshop, who had just returned, along with an old man, from the blasting.

"Not very much," answered the old man named Dong Hyok.

"He would be saying 'enough,' I suppose, only when we've got more than one million tons. Hundreds of thousands of tons are not much in his eyes," the chief of the blasting workshop chimed in.

Dong Hyok is a veteran miner with 30 years of mining career behind him. He is one of the pioneers who opend this big ore mine in the northern highland called the roof of Korea. His wish has always been to work out the mine in his life-time.

But men have worked only some 100 metres on the surface of the hill over the past 30 years, still leaving more than one billion tons of ore to be mined.

"You may have to live a few hundred years more to work out the mine," we said to him.

"Not that long I suppose," he remarked in good humour.

"You'll see for yourself what I mean when you visit the mining face," he added.

Rock-drills were noisily humming as if vying with each other in drilling holes for blasting.

Roars of Machines

Mist cleared up on the hilltop and mining faces came into view. Bulldozers with more than five-metre-long blades were removing earth from the faces in rows and big trucks with tires as high as man's stature were busy carrying ore.

We went to section No. 11 of the first mine-lot where blasting had just been made.

Power-shovels were busy loading trucks with ore. The shovels had five one-metre-long teeth each.

We had a chat with Yun Sung Hyong, driver of a giant truck. He was of huge build befitting a driver of the truck. He told us that a truck hauls about 1,000 tons per shift.

"We're encouraged when we see two-kilometre-wide vein of ore lying hidden just before our eyes. We mine ore and send it to iron works. More iron ore means adding to the country's might," power-shovel operator Jo Song Hak said.

Their zeal to send more iron ore to the blast furnace found expression in the development project of mine-lot No. 4 where they were doing their best to open the mine-lot ahead of schedule within this year.

The members of the Yu Yang Jun power-shovel assembling workteam were also busy with work atop the hill. The power-shovels were the "Jangbaek" brand from the Ragwon Machine-building Plant. To conquer this "iron hill" by making every effort, grudging even a minute, is their unanimous resolution.

At the mining face we came to see the meaning of what Kim Dong Hyok had said. Three centuries, we thought, may not be enough to mine all the iron ore as more and more new deposits are discovered near the present mine.

Quantity and Quality

A stream of trucks were coming to dump ore, but the ore chute was swallowing up the ore like a bottomless pit. This ore chute No. 1 with a capacity of two million tons was built a few years ago to ensure uninterrupted transport operation all the year round without being affected by weather conditions in the rainy season and winter.

The mine produces in a year as much iron ore as the Japanese imperialists mined in ten years when they were in Korea as colonial rulers.

The ore-dressing workers did all they could to raise the metal content of concentrated ore. They were well aware what the rise of metal content of concentrated ore even by one per cent meant.

The metal content of concentrated ore went up to more than 60 per cent on account of the painstaking efforts of the workers over the past twenty years. They are now working to raise the metal content of concentrated ore by another 4 to 5 per cent.

Engineer Li Hang Gil and other technical staff were conducting experiments at a new experimental ore-dressing centre while manufacturing various reagents.

The Musan Mine has met the needs of the expanded iron and steel works for iron ore. At the mine's shipping centre one can see scores of freight cars full of concentrated ore leaving for iron works.

Son Ryong Sik

More Refrigeratories Crop Up

More refrigeratories are under construction in cities, particularly in inland areas of the country. They are now going up in Hyesan and Musan, both remote cities, and in Songrim, a steel centre.

The plan is: more than one refrigeratory in each provincial seat and in each city and workers' district within two or three years.

The amount of the frozen fish supplied to the working people last year was 2.5 times over 1960

Woodcut **"Rice-planting"** by Jong Gwang Myong

Two Workteam Leaders

IN spring drizzle at dusk, a man was hurrying by bicycle on the Ryonggang plain on the lower reaches of the Daedong River. He was Rim Byong Gyu, leader of the double Chollima (winged horse) workteam at the Chollima Dae-an Electrical Machinery Plant.

Workteam leader Oh Guk Chan must be quite busy preparing for the spraying of agricultural chemicals which is to come after this spring rain." Rim Byong Gyu thought to himself. He used to call on Oh Guk Chan, leader of the third workteam of the Song-am Co-operative Farm with the title of Chollima, on his way home from the factory. Two workteam leaders, Rim Byong Gyu and Oh Guk Chan, are now close friends, and there is a story behind their friendship.

On the Same Road

It was in spring of 1963 that the two workteam leaders got acquainted with each other.

"It's our revolutionary task to support the co-operative farmers."

"We'll live and work like the riders of Chollima of the Dae-an Electrical Machinery Plant to become an advanced workteam of our farm."

They had kept good company with each other since they made these pledges to themselves.

Rim Byong Gyu did not fail to take into account the work with be co-operative farmers when drawing up the yearly, monthly and daily plans of his workteam. And according to these plans his workteam used to repair farm machinery for the farmers and lent a helping hand to them during their busy farming seasons.

The members of the Oh Guk Chan workteam, for their part, did their best to rely as little as possible on the workers' assistance by raising labour productivity and repairing farm machinery for themselves.

In this way, members of the workteam have been displaying the spirit of helping and leading each other forward and of vying with each other to do more work.

Banner of Chollima

Rim Byong Gyu heard from the senior engineer of the co-operative farm that it was essential in increasing grain production to convert dry fields into paddies, and discussed with his workteam members how to help the farmers, and built a 500-odd-metre aerial cableway for the co-operative farmers to use in removing earth by running carts on it. The support given by the Rim Byong Gyu workteam thus enabled the Oh Guk Chan team to turn more than 70 per cent of their fields into paddies and raise the output of grain 1.5 times in a few years. Once Rim Byong Gyu learned the Oh Guk Chan workteam was planning the purchase of fodder crushers, and submitted the question to the general meeting of his workteam and decided to manufacture fodder crushers for the farmers. In making the crushers, they made use of the reserve materials which they had explored. Then, Rim had made successive calls on Oh Guk Chan for one month after the day's work in order to help him introduce the piecework system in his subworkteams.

The Rim Byong Gyu workteam also sent skilled workers to teach the farmers how to repair modern farm machines and help them remodel farm machines and equipment to suit the farming conditions on the farm. Sometimes, the workers of Rim's workteam would invite the farmers and give art performances at their club house.

In December 1965 the Oh Guk Chan workteam won the title of Chollima. It was the first work team at the co-operative farm to be awarded the title.

Care for Each Other

Recalling with satisfaction the ties of the two workteams having been cemented for years, Rim Byong Gyu, the workteam leader, was now making his way to the co-operative farm village. He saw that Oh Guk Chan was coming along toward him, and they both jumped off their bicycles.

"In this drizzle, Comrade Rim!"

"Why, Comrade Oh, where are you going? What's happened?"

They pressed each other's hand, and continued: "We're going to send this year's first supply of vegetables to you. I've just finished loading."

They heard ox-carts creaking toward them. "Hello, it's you Rim." greeted co-operative farmer Jong Hak Su, pulling up his cow.

"Thanks, when it stops raining you must be busy spraying agricultural chemicals on vegetables and fruit trees. I've made a sprayer of agricultural chemicals for you, and I'm taking it to you now." said Rim in a low voice.

The rain stopped for a while as if sharing the pleasure of their encounter on the country road.

In the gathering dusk three lights of cigarettes were glimmering there.

Yun Won Gil

DRAMA

"A STAR OVER SAIGON"

NGUYEN VAN TROI ON KOREAN STAGE

EVERY day our newspapers and radios report news from Vietnam and feature "Letters from South Vietnam" and other stories of the patriotic fighters of South Vietnam.

Reminiscences of Nguyen Van Troi by his wife Phan Thi Quyen titled "Nguyen Van Troi As He Was" created a great sensation when it appeared serially in the **Rodong Sinmun** last year.

The name of Nguyen Van Troi is dear to the Korean people. Recently the creative staff of the State Drama Theatre has produced a drama based on the life and struggle of Nguyen Van Troi.

The drama draws a full house in Pyongyang these days.

The drama "A Star over Saigon" in four acts and seven scenes written by Korean writer Pak Hyok, directed by People's Artiste Li Dan and decor by Merited Artist Kang Jin gives a vivid description of the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people. The leading character of the drama is Nguyen Van Khoi modelled after Nguyen Van Troi. He and his colleagues work at a power plant of a military vehicle repair factory in Saigon. They strive to establish contacts with an underground organization of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation on the one hand and plan a slowdown on the other in order to hamper the repair of American tanks which had been damaged in battle while killing their parents and brothers. The plan was unexpectedly disclosed to Kao, newly appointed head of the plant. But he turns out to be an underground political worker from the Liberation Front. Khoi and his colleagues, led by Kao, set about carrying out their first assignment —to blow up a billet of U.S. airmen in Saigon.

HAPPINESS AND REVOLUTION

Around this time, Khoi's wife who has been married a few days is anxiously waiting for a holiday, more so than any previous holidays. Since their wedding, they have not visited any of their relatives.

A strict watch is kept by the enemy all over Saigon when Khoi and his colleagues carry out their assignement. The drama shows the constancy and patriotism of Khoi who is determined to lay down his life in the struggle for the country's liberation and for the interest of the people.

He cherishes a deep affection for his wife and colleagues. He knows well, however, genuine love and happiness can be had only when the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of Vietnam. He gives even his wedding ring up for the cause of revolution.

"My darling, I'm on night duty today.

Tomorrow I may have free hours for you. Just say where you want to go. If you like, we'll visit our relatives and then go to the movies," says Khoi to his wife.

ETERNAL LIFE

Khoi, however, is made unable to keep his promise. It is because, though he has succeeded in blowing up a billet of American pilots that night, he is arrested by the enemy. The enemy tortures, threatens and tries to buy him over.

Now Khoi and his colleagues meet an underground political worker

Taking advantage of Khoi's love for his wife, the enemy tries to break his loyalty to his country.

But he prefers death to disgrace. He shows great presence of mind even at the execution ground. He tells the journalists: "I only regret not to have succeeded in killing more American robbers."

When a priest wants to give him absolution, he refuses it flatly. He tears off the bandage covering his eyes, "Get out of the way! Let me look at my beloved land, my beautiful country!"

Khoi died on the execution ground. Yet he lives forever in the hearts of the Vietnamese youth.

This drama is also successful in the delineation of his colleagues and particularly his wife Hien who, a woman of gentle heart and fortitude, grows up into a revolutionary, encouraged by her husband's heroic struggle.

This well plotted drama produces a great impression on the theatre-goers. "No force on earth can subdue such a people." "The Vietnamese people are bound to win." these are what every theatre-goer feels when he has seen the drama.

This drama is enjoying unbroken popularity here every day.

Article by Pak Sung Man
Photo by Ju Chang Sin

Hien hands Khoi a handkerchief embroidered with the letters: "Through waves and wind, in tempest and in storm. My heart will remain true to you!"

Korean Art Works from Japan

Ancient Korean art works retrieved from Japan are now on show at a hall of the Central National Art Museum of Korea in Pyongyang.

The exhibits consist of ancient paintings and other art works of Korea. They are part of our cultural relics taken away by the Japanese imperialists before the liberation.

These national treasures have been sent back to the homeland by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Korea University in Tokyo.

They include several paintings by artists of the Koryo dynasty (918-1392) and the Li dynasty (1392-1910), representing the tradition of realism of Korean paintings.

Also on display are the painting "Camellia and a Pair of Wild Geese" by Li Am, a noted painter in the 16th century, "Portrait of King Myong Jong" painted in the middle of the 16th century and "Buddha's Disciples" painted during the Koryo dynasty.

Painting "Camellia and a Pair of Wild Geese" by Li Am

Warm Sympathy With the Vietnamese Brothers

PAK HYOK
Writer of drama
"A Star Over Saigon"

Nowadays one has before him a question as to whether he should support the fighting Vietnamese people or not, whether he should fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors or not.

Everybody, regardless of his nationality and political affiliation, has the duty to answer this question. This is a touchstone by which to test his stand.

A Korean writer, I had to answer this question, not merely in word but from my heart and in deed.

This is what urged me to write a play depicting the fighting Vietnamese people.

I was particularly struck by the ardent patriotism of Nguyen Van Troi, a real son of the Vietnamese people and an unyielding young fighter, by his infinite loyalty to the revolution, his burning hatred of the enemy and his lofty spirit of self-sacrifice.

Reading materials on his activities I could distinctly form an image of him. And yet I could not get down to the work for some time, because I had not been to Vietnam, had not had any opportunity of personal contacts with the Vietnamese people and, furthermore, had little knowledge of their life and customs.

This notwithstanding, I boldly set about my work. Where did I derive this courage? It was the artistic passion. The Korean and the Vietnamese people have the same feelings and the same aspiration. Representation of these identical feelings and aspiration throughout my projected play would, I was sure, help me make good my handicap — my insufficient knowledge about Vietnam.

When writing my play "A Star Over Saigon" dedicated to the fraternal Vietnamese people, I had such feelings as were expressed in the following poem Nguyen Van Troi's wife had embroidered on a handkerchief she presented to him some time before his execution.

Through waves and winds, in tempest and in storm
My heart will remain true to you!
I wish and pray you may be safe from danger
And come back in glory on the day of our country's reunification.

When the readers and spectators find in my drama, "A Star Over Saigon," something about the meaning of life and death, love and hatred and especially about the eternal and beautiful love, I hope they appreciate them as an expression of the Korean people's affection and friendly feelings for the fraternal Vietnamese people.

Violence to Newsmen

Puppet soldiers are openly committing outrages against the pressmen these days in step with the daily increasing pressure on the press by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

According to news reports from Seoul, over ten armed soldiers of the "Metropolitan Security Command" broke into the office of the press corps having the entree of the Namdaemun police station in Seoul, three times from May 17 to 18 and did violence to the newsmen there.

These soldiers were reported to have made a reprisal on the newsmen for the reports in the dailies, news release and radio broadcast in Seoul on May 16 about some drunken soldiers who had given a drubbing to innocent civilians.

In connection with this atrocious action, the press corps, on May 19, lodged a strong protest with the "Defence Minister" and the "Metropolitan Security Commander."

Fisherman's "Crime"

Radio Dong-a in South Korea said on May 21 that a fisherman died from the severe torture inflicted by the police. His "crime" was that he spoke of what he had seen in North Korea.

The victim is Sin Ung Yong residing in Hangwam-dong, Chungmu City, South Kyongsang Province. He was rescued by the North Korean ships in December 1963 while his fishing vessel, taken in a storm while catching myongtae in the sea off Daejin in Kangwon Province, South Korea, was drifting.

On April 17 he told his fellow passengers part of what he had seen in North Korea in a passenger boat on the Masan-Chungmu line. A policeman of the Chungmu police station overheard him and arrested him on the spot. The reason: he "praised North Korea."

Charged with the violation of the "Anti-Communist Law" and the "National Security Law," he had been put to terrible torture.

Nevertheless, Pak Jung Hi and his clique say as before that he "committed suicide."

"National Mobilization Organization" Set up

The Seoul regime decided on May 19 to set up what it calls "commission for the study of national mobilization system" under Pak Jung Hi's consultative body called the "National Security Council" in order allegedly to meet a state of emergency, according to South Korean Radio **Hanguk Munhwa.**

They made it clear that this commission would make a special study of the plans for effective introduction of the national mobilization system in case a war breaks out.

Under the pretext of establishing a civilian defense system, Pak Jung Hi and his clique, at the instructions of their American masters, have formed even in the lowest administrative units of *ri* and *dong* various intelligence and terrorist organizations such as "anti-espionage vigilance corps" and "information gathering corps." They also scheme to mobilize one million reservists.

The projected commission is closely related to such machinations and its real aim is to mobilize manpower and material resources in case they start another war.

GAKRJ IS ELEVEN YEARS OLD

May 25 is the 11th anniversary of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

This day eleven years ago, in 1955, the GAKRJ came into existence as an organ reflecting the unanimous will of the Korean citizens in Japan and defending their genuine interests.

The formation of the GAKRJ marked an event of historic significance in the life of Koreans in Japan who have undergone all sorts of national discrimination and maltreatment since they crossed over to Japan in quest of their livelihood or were taken there for conscription or forced labour.

This historic event enabled the Korean nationals to concentrate their efforts on patriotic activities in the interests of their homeland and their nation, with a great sense of honour and pride of being the overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The GAKRJ today has grown into a powerful organization with 48 local headquarters, over 300 branches and more than 2,100 primary units in different parts of Japan. Because of its devoted activities, the GAKRJ has acquired absolute support and trust of the Korean nationals and won a high prestige and authority among them.

It gives guidance to 13 public organizations representing various sections of Koreans including the Korean Youth League, Korean Democratic Women's Union, Korean Students' Union and Korean Scientists' Association. Also functioning under its leadership are 12 organs of enterprise in the fields of science, culture, arts, publication and the press and the economy including the Chosun Shinbo office, Korea News Service and the Korean Affairs Institute.

The GAKRJ, opposing the Japanese authorities' policy of national discrimination and persecution against the Korean residents in Japan, has striven to see that they exercise democratic rights due to overseas citizens of the DPRK on the basis of the principles of the international law. It has energetically worked for the defence of their human rights and against the move to impose "ROK" nationality upon them and deport them to South Korea and against the illegal suppression of and violence against them by Japanese officials and terrorist groups.

Today the GAKRJ has under it the well-furnished Korea University and schools of all levels such as primary, middle and high schools, where upwards of 40,000 sons and daughters of Koreans receive democratic national education.

The GAKRJ has actively upheld the line of the DPRK Government that Korea should be unified peacefully, on a democratic basis, and by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference, and has tirelessly endeavoured for its realization. It is now putting up a resolute struggle for the repeal of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and against the scheme of Japanese militarism for re-invasion of South Korea.

It is making unremitting efforts to develop friendly relations with the Japanese people and strengthen international solidarity with the peace-loving people of the world.

All these patriotic activities of the GAKRJ and Korean nationals not only command the warm support of the entire Korean people but enjoy positive approval and support from the broad sections of the Japanese people and of the unbiased world public opinion.

Chairman Han Dok Su of the Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan is seen here commending the prize-winning the child in a health contest

TRUTH ABOUT MILITARY COUP IN S. KOREA

(2)

How was the military coup engineered?

It was no other than the American imperialists who engineered the military coup in South Korea and directly manipulated its whole course.

The "Conron Report" made in 1959 under the direction of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee expressed apprehensions, saying that the political crisis in the Republic of Korea is gradually growing serious... the democratic system is undergoing an ordeal and political instability and threat are increasing. It also formally recommended to the President to consider the question of replacing the party politics with a military regime if those of Syngman Rhee regime fail (preface to "Republic of Korea," chapter 4 "Foreign Policy in Northeast Asia," of the Conron Report").

From early 1960 the plot began to be put into practice by the CIA. Reactionary armymen in South Korea were picked up in strict secrecy in order to mobilize them in this puppet show and the schedule for the rebellion was made out.

Pak Jung Hi and Kim Jong Pil, on the instructions of CIA, unfolded stealthily what they called a movement to whip together their colleagues in Seoul and Pusan (South Korean book "Standard Bearer at Dawn"). The American imperialists, however, missed a chance to stage a military coup in South Korea because of the April 19 popular uprising that forestalled the CIA's attempted revolt, so they had no choice but to watch for another chance.

Kennedy who had taken office in January 1961 and his brain trusters underscored the need of staging a coup in South Korea and appeared as active supporter of it.

Reischauer, U.S. Ambassador to Japan and the then professor of Harvard University, who played a big part in shaping Kennedy's Asian policy, said: Those who will take over the Republic of Korea are new young soldiers who have grown up on the battlefield.... I am among those who expect much of them. (Japanese Jiji press)

A professor who had also a big say in shaping Kennedy's foreign policy, Michael Monk, also counselled the President time and again that it was absolutely necessary to keep the Republic of Korea plagued with starvation and dissension aloof from the North which was being rapidly developed and unified. He expressed the conviction that there was nothing else but the Rightist dictatorship to which the administration in South Korea could be entrusted (May 1962 issue of the Japanese journal Sekai). Then the CIA saw to it that main efforts in its "overseas activities," that is, aggressive and subversive activities against other countries, were directed to acceleration of the armed invasion of Cuba and the military coup in South Korea.

For the successful fulfilment of the armed invasion of Cuba and military coup in South Korea, the then deputy director of the CIA was reported to have personally taken charge of the whole affairs and pushed ahead with it. In Seoul the chief of the South Korean branch of the CIA and the director of the intelligence department of the Eighth U.S. Army directed the coup.

But they were only those who commanded it on the first line in direct touch with Pak Jung Hi, Kim Jong Pil and other underlings. Analysis of the materials so far available shows definitely that Magruder, commander of the Eighth U.S. Army, and Marshal Green, U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Seoul, had taken a direct hand in pushing the military coup in South Korea.

(To be continued)

Ryu Gum Dae

MOTHERLAND IS DEAR TO ME

Some time ago a reporter of the Pyongyang Times *had an interview with boxer Kim Gwi Ha who had come home from Japan. Follows what he said:*

While in Japan, I entered the boxing world to earn my living at the age of 18. I've ever since striven to hold supremacy in Japan's boxing world. I won Japan's championship in middleweight class three times from 1964 up to February this year. Yet, this was a pain to me. I had to box not to do honour to my homeland Korea but to make money for others. It is the saddest thing for sportsmen to sell their sports for money.

When runner Sin Gum Dan and weightlifter Li Hung Chon added honour to my motherland by establishing world records, I conquered myself with them and I could not but feel anguish. Particularly, when champions came to Japan from my homeland to attend the Tokyo Olympics I felt very sorry that I was not with them. There was a very unpleasant timing for me in October last year, which I still remember vividly. It was a bitter experience of national discrimination. I had a boxing bout with Japan's celebrated boxer Kaizu. I believed that I had won and so did the televiewers. But I was quite astounded to hear that the bout had ended in a tie. In fact, I had won on a decision, but the bout was umpired against me because I'm a Korean. This taught me how to act myself as a Korean.

Similar thing took place late in March this year, when an Asian boxing championship was to be held in Seoul, South Korea. I made up my mind to come to the North after taking part in championship. But the Japanese and South Korean authorities demanded a change in nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the "ROK nationality" if I wanted to take part in the championship. It was a cock-and-bull story. I would rather leave the boxing world or lose my fame than renounce my dear motherland. This is why I came home earlier than I had planned.

I'll do my best to improve my boxing skills and do honour to my homeland as I have wished. I'm deeply grateful to my fellow countrymen for their warm welcome.

LODGE IN SEOUL

U.S. Ambassador in Saigon Lodge who flew to Seoul on May 19 was reported to have left after a one-day itinerary.

According to press reports, on his way to Saigon from his participation in the "strategic conference on Vietnam" convened in the White House on the 16th, he changed his course to Seoul on a special visit.

To summarize the news dispatches from Seoul on Lodge's brief visit, his basic mission was to inform Pak Jung Hi of the "results of the White House talks on Vietnam policy" held in the presence of Johnson, to hand him an "autograph letter" from the U.S. President, which urges him to dispatch an army division in July as originally scheduled regardless of the political situation in Vietnam, and to ask for the dispatch of "ROK air force and artillery units."

It is also reported that Lodge gave Pak Jung Hi certain instructions with regard to the "Ministerial Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions" scheduled to be held in Seoul next June.

Pak Jung Hi begged his patron to carry into effect the guarantee the United States had already given as rewards for the additional dispatch of puppet troops to be effected in compliance with Washington's demands, and the master pledged himself to give consideration to this matter.

After all, Lodge's duty was to recruit as much cannon fodder as possible.

This is directly related to the implementation of the resolution adopted at the strategic conference in Washington which discussed measures to make, at least, a show of power by a larger-scale dumping of troops and war escalation in face of the explosive situation in South Vietnam, as has been strikingly manifested in the latest clash between the Saigon government forces and the anti-government forces, and then in face of the exposure of the helpless American position in the Vietnam war.

To add a few facts. One is the opposition to the troop dispatch to Vietnam, which is mounting higher among the people of all strata in South Korea. These days even within the puppet ruling circles opinions are coming to the fore, calling for cancellation of the promised dispatch of reinforcements since the United States has no prospects of victory in Vietnam.

In sending Lodge hastily to Seoul, Johnson also calculated to counteract in advance the effects such developments might have upon Pak Jung Hi and his clique. This, however, was an imaginary fear as far as Pak Jung Hi is concerned.

Pak Jung Hi only asked for immediate payment of the reward for the troop dispatch, and readily gave his word for the fulfilment of the already promised troop dispatch and the sending of air force and artillery units.

After all, it seems Lodge had re-confirmed Pak Jung Hi's unswerving allegiance to America. He also had an opportunity to fully confirm the rising sentiments of the people in South Korea against the faithful lackey of the U.S. as well as their ever-growing distrust of the United States.

Both Lodge and his superiors in Washington pretend to be indifferent to it. Those who fail or have no ability to look straight at rigid facts are sure to pay dearly for it in the long run. There is no other way.

Pak Jong In

Against Restoration Of National Bonds

According to a May 17 dispatch of **Hapdong Tongshin** from Seoul, Pak Jung Hi and his clique prosecuted eight leading functionaries of the "Democratic Socialist Party," an opposition party in South Korea, who called for postal exchange between North and South and mutual visits of pressmen and sportsmen.

The Seoul puppet police authorities on May 16 apprehended the spokesman of the party for the same reason.

The reason for the prosecution is that their stand is in conflict with the "anti-Communist law" because it runs counter to the "national policy" and "it is the same as North Korea's."

According to them, it constitutes an offense for the compatriots of the same blood living on one and the same territory to write to and visit each other.

As is universally known, the Korean people have suffered the tragedy of national split as a result of U.S. occupation of South Korea and its national-splitting policy for twenty years now. Torn apart in North and South, the Koreans, to say nothing of mutual visits, are kept from writing to their dear ones.

Therefore, it is an urgent problem which brooks no delay to restore the national bonds and exchange letters between North and South Korea. Different ideologies or political views should not be allowed to be an obstacle to this.

Today, more and more people and public figures in South Korea are aspiring to the accomplishment of the country's unification by the Korean people themselves.

This demand of a political party's shows convincingly how eagerly the people in South Korea are desirous of the country's unification.

The frenzy of the Pak Jung Hi clique against the restoration of the national bonds, aims at stopping the mounting trend towards the country's unification in South Korea and eliminating all opposition forces prior to the next year's fraudulent "elections."

As the day of its appearance in the World Cup Finals in London approaches, the national team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has reached the final stage of its five-month training programme at home.

The Selection Committee has just finished the examination of the techniques of the candidate players by putting them through their paces. And it is now working out the final list of the players to go to London.

Check-ups conducted so far have shown that the players' physical condition has been on the improvement.

Physical fitness of the players, doctor in charge of the national team, Li In Yong, says, is better than what it was in autumn last year and will be still better in coming July.

Nearly all of their planned practice matches have been played and the original object has been accomplished. Only a few practice matches remain to be played with club teams at home.

The friendly matches with the Bucharest team last April were good occasions for our boys to acquire salutary experiences and lessons.

"The most important of all is," coaches remark in unison, "that our boys saw their confidence justified again."

At the final stage of the training at home, more prudence is shown to each of the tasks and variants envisaged in the training programme.

Meanwhile, the amount and intensity of the training are determined on the basis of scientific consideration.

At present, emphasis in training is put on completing the tactical variants for the forthcoming matches with the national teams of

At the Final Stage

the Soviet Union, Italy and Chile in group 4. The players study the abilities of their rivals and hold group discussions about this matter. Their study and training programme also takes into account the encounters with the Brazilian, Hungarian and Portuguese teams.

The final list will, a coach said, mean further improvement in the technical standard of the national team. He attaches great importance to the fast progress of the new stars on the attacking line. Youngest in the team, the new stars have an unfathomable store of energy and put up performances that can hardly be expected from ordinary players.

"Emergence of new stars has tended to enrich the team's tactical variants. In other words, they can employ a variety of formations such as 4-3-3, 3-2-5 and 4-4-2. In addition to the basic formation of 4-2-4. Another advantage is close team work," remarked the coach.

The players are already jumping about the stadium in England mentally.

Kim Jin Gak

In hard training

CAMBODIAN PAPERS

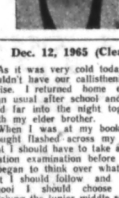
(Continued from Page 1)

Jung Hi and his clique want Cambodia to kotow to U.S. imperialism just as they do. Cambodia is different from South Korea under the rule of U.S. puppet Pak Jung Hi.

Last May 18 the **Cambodia** News Agency confuted the fabrication by the South Korean daily **Dong-a Ilbo** of the statement by Cambodian Head of State Norodom Sihanouk who expressed the resolve of the Cambodian people to counter by force the aggression by the U.S. forces and the puppet troops of South Korea and South Vietnam. The paper asked to judge who is right, Cambodia or American imperialism which invades Cambodia's territory, kills innocent people and destroys Cambodia's frontier posts every day.

Korean Weightlifter Wins Gold Medal

Korean weightlifter Pak Dong Kun pressed 85 kg., snatched 90 kg. and jerked 115 kg. totalling 290 kg. to win first place in the fly weight class at the 1966 Weightlifting Invitation Tournament of the New Emerging Forces that opened in Peking on May 20. His record set on the opening day of the Tournament is five kg. better than the record established at the First GANEFO. The tournament drew many weightlifters from 12 countries and regions of Asia, Africa and Europe.



The runner-up for the same event, Shozo Mitsui of Japan, totalled 272.5 kg. and the bronze medalist, a weightlifter from Syria, totalled 265 kg.

Clear Mirror

(6)

THE DIARY OF RYO SAM SON

(A pupil repatriated from Japan)

A WIDE CHOICE FOR ME

Sept. 8, 1965 (Clear)

A music lesson. We hurried downstairs toward the music room. Hardly had I entered the room when costumes and new musical instruments on display caught my eyes. Those were what members of our art circles had won as prizes at the recent art festival in the capital.

When lesson was over, our music teacher told us about the recent festival. She gave a brief account of how they had prepared a repertoire, rehearsed it and put it on the stage. What attracted our attention most was the fact that Marshal Kim Il Sung had expressed his great satisfaction over the performances given by the art circle members of our school. That day two pupils of our school, the teacher said, had the honour of presenting bouquets to Marshal Kim Il Sung. The Marshal, the teacher said, bent himself forward and asked them where they were from. On learning that they were from a middle school in Hoeryong, the teacher continued, he gave a slight nod, with a broad smile on his face, and clasped their hands.

We felt as if we were actually seeing Marshal Kim Il Sung.

That night, I remained wakeful till a late hour seeing in my mind's eye the scene of which the teacher had told us.

Dec. 12, 1965 (Clear)

As it was very cold today, we couldn't have our callisthenic exercise. I returned home earlier than usual after school and studied far into the night together with my elder brother.

When I was at my books, a thought flashed across my mind that I should have to take a graduation examination before long. I began to think over what pursuit I should follow and what school I should choose after finishing the junior middle school.

Soon I and my elder brother were talking about our future. How interesting it would be if I could finish the course of fisheries school and sail out to sea to catch fish!

I'm a timid girl, and I wonder if I could ever become a brave fisherwoman.

How wonderful it would be, if I could become a physician wearing white smock and carrying a stethoscope with me.

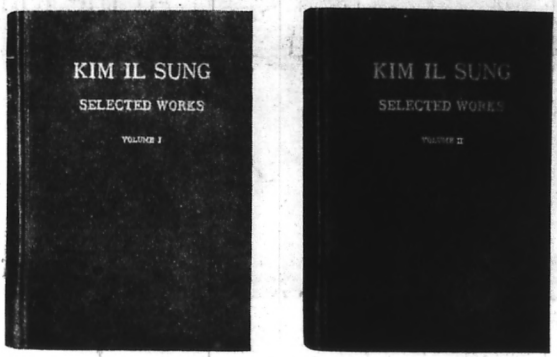
How happy it would be if I could become an architect and look at a magnificent building put up according to the design for which I would put forth all my energies!

How hope-filled life I would lead, if I should ever become a weaver who, in a clean work dress aided with a red kerchief on her head, moves about between looms as nimbly as swallows and produces various colours of beautiful and fine fabrics.

I've a wide choice and as to which one I should finally take up, I've found it hard to make decision.

Everywhere in our country we can work and study as we please. How wonderful my country is!

(To be continued)



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